

Bronte Creek Provincial Park.

Policy recommendations report

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Ontario

Committees

Policy Recommendations Report

Bronte Creek
Provincial Park
Advisory Committee



March 1972



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Policy Recommendations Report

Prepared by
Bronte Creek Provincial Park
Advisory Committee

for
Minister of Lands and Forests
Province of Ontario

March 1972

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Honourable Leo Bernier,
Minister of Lands and Forests,
Whitney Block,
Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Bernier:

We are pleased to present to you our Report of Policy Recommendations for the planning of Bronte Creek Provincial Park.

Since early January 1972, the Committee has been meeting almost weekly to deliberate many important park policy matters.

In our work, we have attempted to encourage public participation by placing announcements in newspapers inviting interested individuals and groups to submit written comments. Many valuable suggestions were received and accepted for inclusion in this report.

The Committee has also made plans to hold public hearings in Oakville and Burlington to inform the public about our policy recommendations for the park and to receive written and oral comments on the appropriateness of the recommendations. A summary of the briefs received at the public hearings will be forthcoming as a supplement to this report and a copy will be forwarded to you.

Special appreciation is expressed to the Department of Lands and Forests, Halton Region Conservation Authority, local governmental officials, and interested citizens who helped to supply information for the preparation of this report.

In the hope that the policy recommendations contained herein will serve as a guide for the future development of the park, we respectfully submit this report for your review and consideration.

Yours sincerely,


Donald M. Blenkhorne,
Chairman,
Bronte Creek
Provincial Park
Advisory Committee

Foreword

The considerations for a park along Bronte Creek date from the recommendations of the Oakville-Trafalgar-Bronte Joint Planning Board. In 1959, the Board proposed the development of a 540 acre regional park located on the site which is now to become Bronte Creek Provincial Park.

During the intervening years since 1959, the proposal lay dormant. The one exception was the action of the Halton Region Conservation Authority to acquire two parcels of land within the valley, 19 acres in 1963 and 117 acres in 1971.

In April of 1971 the Honourable James Snow, Halton East M.P.P., with encouragement from the Oakville Parks and Recreation Commission, submitted a new proposal for the park to the Ontario Government. Mr. Snow also received support for the proposal from the Halton Region Conservation Authority. After subsequent investigation of the area, a detailed proposal for a 1,500 acre Provincial Park was presented to the Ontario Parks Integration Board. Approval by this Board and by the Treasury Board led to the announcement by Prime Minister Davis on October 8, 1971 of the intent to establish Bronte Creek Provincial Park. The Prime Minister emphasized that the park would provide year-round day use recreation opportunities for the large urban populations of Southern Ontario. The park will open in phases with the simplest facilities ready for public use in the summer of 1973.

To ensure that the park would reflect the needs of the local people as much as possible, the Prime Minister announced the formation of the Bronte Creek Provincial Park Advisory Committee consisting of selected residents from the immediate area.

This report summarizes the efforts of the Advisory Committee to prepare a policy framework for the planning of this unique urban-oriented Provincial Park.

Table of Contents

	Page
Part 1—Planning Participants	
A. Members of the Bronte Creek Provincial Park Advisory Committee	8
B. Project Team- Department of Lands and Forests	8
C. Terms of Reference-Bronte Creek Advisory Committee	9
Part 2—Policy Recommendations	
A. Park Name	12
B. Park Objectives	12
C. Environmental Management	12
D. Activities and Facilities	13
E. Transportation	15
F. Services	16
G. External Park Land Uses	16
H. Fees and Charges	16
Appendix	
Activities Classification Chart	18
Illustrations	
Map 1 Population	22
Map 2 Major Parks	23
Map 3 Topographical	25
Map 4 Natural Areas	27
Map 5 Environmental Zones	29
Map 6 Historic	31

Part 1

Planning Participants

Part I
Planning Participants

A. Members of the Advisory Committee for Bronte Creek Provincial Park

Upon the invitation of the Honourable Rene Brunelle, formerly the Minister of Lands and Forests, in November 1971, the following citizens were selected by their communities and organizations, and agreed to offer their services to this Committee.

Donald M. Blenkhorne (Chairman)
Architect, Oakville

George W. Harrington (Vice-Chairman)
Mayor, Burlington

George S. Atkins
Senior Commentator, C.B.C. Radio, Oakville

Laurie Branch
Director of Recreation Services, Burlington

Ed R. Cumming
Planning Director, Oakville

Doug Davidson
District Manager, United Gas Limited, Burlington

Richard E. Goodin
Retired from Dept. of Agriculture and Food, Oakville

Brock Harris
Chairman, Land Use Advisory Board, Halton Region Conservation Authority, Milton

Pat J. Hughes
Councillor, Oakville

Pat J. Kelly
President, Oakville Optimist Club, Oakville

Robert Laing
President, White Oaks Wanderers, Oakville

Richard Moskal
Director of Long Range Planning, Burlington

John D. Orr
representing Lions Club of Oakville, Oakville

Doug H. Rigg
Commissioner of Parks and Recreation, Oakville

William Warwick
Technical Planner, Halton Region Conservation Authority, Milton

B. Project Team—
Department of Lands and Forests

To assist the Committee in its deliberations and to provide information on the more technical and professional elements of planning and plan implementation the following staff of the Department have a full time engagement with the project:

Tom Lee
*Project Director, Supervisor of Planning,
Parks and Recreation Areas Branch,
Department of Lands and Forests*

Ismet Olcay
*Senior Landscape Architect, Southern Region,
Department of Lands and Forests*

Bruce Duffin
*Superintendent, Bronte Creek Provincial Park,
Hespeler District,
Department of Lands and Forests*

Norm Richards
*Secretary to the Bronte Creek Provincial Park Committee,
Parks and Recreation Areas Branch,
Department of Lands and Forests*

C. Terms of Reference— Bronte Creek Provincial Park Advisory Committee

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

a. Policy

The Advisory Committee will recommend to the Minister of Lands and Forests a detailed policy framework to guide the planning of the park. The policy framework will reflect local community, regional and provincial considerations as well as the most advanced professional knowledge available at this time.

In addition to expertise available within the membership of the Committee, the views of the public will be solicited in the form of briefs or presentations from individuals and groups with an interest in the planning of the park.

The Committee will be provided with the best expertise that is available in the various specialized fields of recreation such as handicapped, therapeutic and community recreation to assist the Committee in its work.

b. Planning

Planning for the park will be carried forward in accordance with the policy directions recommended by the Advisory Committee.

It will be the Committee's responsibility to consider plan proposals and recommend a selected concept plan to the Minister of Lands and Forests.

Following acceptance of the concept plan by the Minister, the Committee will review the detailed site planning and engineering to assure compliance with the accepted concept.

Part 2

Policy Recommendations

A. Park Name

After reviewing several written submissions concerning an appropriate name for the park, the Advisory Committee recommended that Bronte Creek Provincial Park should be the official park name for the following reasons:

- a. In 1909-1910 the Geographic Names Board of Canada, after considering both the names "Twelve Mile Creek" and "Bronte Creek", officially named the creek "Bronte Creek". This decision appears to have been based primarily on the fact that the Federal Board wished to avoid any confusion with the Twelve Mile Creek near St. Catherines.
- b. The name "Bronte" is now a well-known and accepted name in the general park area. Such a common name should be helpful in assisting people to identify the location of the park.
- c. The idea of naming the park "Bronte Creek Provincial Park" is further substantiated by the fact that the park area may eventually be extended to the north and south along Bronte Creek.

B. Park Objectives

1. Park Users

The primary objective of the park is to provide day-use recreation activities for the urban populations. Short-term camping is a secondary objective.

2. Variety of Opportunities

The park must be designed to serve the needs of large numbers of people of varying interest groups, ages and states of health and mobility.

3. Natural Environment

The preservation and protection of the natural environment in the park, especially the valley area, must be of top priority in all park planning. Care must also be taken to protect fragile areas from premature public use.

4. Passive Appearance

The park in general should convey a passive appearance but should include within its boundaries both passive and active recreation areas as well as both rustic and modern settings.

5. Activities Program

A comprehensive park activities program related to its natural and historical features should be developed

throughout the park. Activities planned for park visitors should be channelled within the park to conform with park zoning.

6. Traditional and Imaginative Activities

Traditional provincial park activities such as picnicking, camping, swimming, etc. must be provided. With appropriate planning, new and exciting activities may also be introduced into the park activities program.

7. Flexible Plan

In all planning and development of the park, its programs and facilities, special care must be taken to provide for future expansion of each, according to its popularity with park users.

C. Environmental Management

1. Environmental Zones

A major land use control system evolves around the establishment of five environmental zones of varying use and development. (See Map 5)

a. Maximum Preservation (valley area and rim)

Environmental Zone I—This zone offers unique areas of the highest natural value and most fragile environment in the park area. These areas are small and should be dedicated to the protection and preservation of biological, physiographic and geological phenomena (eg. prairie grass, forest stands, buried valley outlet, etc.) for scientific and educational purposes. Acceptable recreation uses may include nature study, viewing, photography and painting. No development of buildings or structures should be permitted in this zone.

Environmental Zone II—All of the small areas in Environmental Zone I are encompassed in the much larger areas of high natural value and fragile environment identified as Environmental Zone II. These large areas will provide for passive recreation use including public interpretation and education. Hiking trails should be restricted to the valley rim area while controlled nature trails may be planned for the valley wall and bottom (avoiding disturbance of Environmental Zone I areas). No development of buildings or structures except carefully designed nature trails should be permitted in this zone.

Environmental Zone III—The remainder of the valley area not included by either Environmental Zones I or II is referred to as Environmental Zone III. The areas of this zone offer natural value as well as a fragile environment, particularly on the valley walls and rim.

Use and development limitations coincide with those of Environmental Zone II, except that trails for hiking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing may be developed providing they do not enter Zones I or II.

b. Limited Development (tableland area)

Environmental Zone IV—This zone offers areas of limited natural value. These large tableland areas are not fragile, but are situated adjacent to maximum preservation zones. Diverse recreation uses may be considered for these areas; however, very intensive recreation activities such as camping should not be permitted. There should be no development of buildings or structures (eg. pavement, football fields, etc.) which would significantly alter drainage or groundwater percolation.

c. Development (tableland area)

Environmental Zone V—This zone offers areas of little or no natural value and non-fragile environment. Unlike all other zones, these areas are admirably suited to all types of intensive recreation activities (eg. camping, picnicking, athletics, etc.). Four sub-zones (A,B,C and D) are contained within this zone for the purpose of rating different areas for development suitability.

2. Buffer Zones

Buffer zones are required, especially between Environmental Zone V and all other areas, in order to protect adjacent passive recreation areas from the noisy and more active recreation areas. There should be ample buffering against outside noise and visual pollution (eg. Queen Elizabeth Way).

3. Trail Systems

Trails and observation points should be established before the park is opened for public use in order to protect the attractive and fragile environmental areas.

4. Tree Planting

The Department of Lands and Forests should consider planting more trees in the park for buffering, conservation and aesthetic purposes.

5. Removal of Dead Trees

Dead trees may be cut in Environmental Zones I, II, and III only to protect public safety (i.e. immediately adjacent to designated trails). The dead trees and stumps so left will allow the normal energy cycles to continue and will act to attract certain wildlife. An exception would be the removal of diseased Dutch Elm trees.

6. Insecticides and Herbicides

No insecticides or herbicides should be used in Environmental Zones I, II and III.

7. External Spillway and Storm Sewer Flowing into the Park

Further consultation is required between the Department of Lands and Forests and the authorities responsible for planning:

a.) the proposed water diversion spillway originating at the proposed artificial lake (refer to item D.7) east of the park area and flowing into the east side of Bronte Creek north of the Queen Elizabeth Way.

b.) the proposed storm sewer draining the Queen Elizabeth Way and flowing into the east side of Bronte Creek immediately south of the Queen Elizabeth Way.

Items of discussion should include: precise locations of openings, design of the structures, landscaping, rate of flow, quality of water, etc.

8. On-Going Research

On-going environmental research projects (eg. geology, air, water, soil, fauna, flora, history, archaeology, etc.) are an essential requirement for the development and management of the park.

D. Activities and Facilities

1. Park Themes

A series of imaginative theme areas, activity centres with compatible activities in each, should be established at nodal points throughout the park. Each theme area would offer a different quality and interest such as a sports area (football, soccer, basketball, tennis, swimming, etc.) appealing to those in search of active recreation, or a nature area (interpretation programs, hiking, photography, etc.) attracting those interested in more passive recreation activities. The theme areas should generally be within easy walking distance of each other; however, other modes of transportation between nodal points would be provided (refer to item E. 1).

The designers should be assigned the task of creating theme names (eg. natureville, campville, adventure playground, etc.) and selecting suitable physical sites for each theme area. When planning for the theme area concept, the designers should consider the total park setting. All park space should be coordinated; however, each theme area must retain its own special identity. Theme buildings and structures should be constructed

to conform with the natural surroundings as much as possible. Furthermore, flexibility in the master plan is essential in order to incorporate new theme ideas over the years.

A list of several possible themes and associated activities and facilities is presented in the Activities Classification Chart (Appendix I). The designers should feel free to consider every type of recreational and educational activity recorded on this list keeping in mind that the overall atmosphere of the park should be passive in nature. The creation of a Disney World atmosphere is *not* an objective of the Advisory Committee.

2. Major Activity Areas

Major park activities should be situated in appropriate development sub-zones such as:

- a. Athletic fields and playgrounds should be located in sub-zone *B* of Environmental Zone *V* (See Map 5)
- b. A trailer park for short-term camping should be located in sub-zone *C* of Environmental Zone *V*.
- c. A family campground as well as a separate area for singles camping should be located in sub-zones *A* and/or *C* of Environmental Zone *V*.
- d. A picnic area should be located in sub-zone *D* of Environmental Zone *V*.

3. Private Campgrounds in the Park

The Department of Lands and Forests should not lease any land in the park to individuals or groups for the purpose of developing private campgrounds.

4. Cable Car

Since the valley area resembles a miniature Niagara Gorge and offers a spectacular view, a cable car line should be planned for an appropriate site to afford visitors the deep gorge experience. This suspended structure should not interfere with the natural environment of the area.

5. Motorized Recreation Vehicles

Recreation activities such as snowmobiling and A.T.V.'ing which could permanently damage the fragile environment of the valley area should not be permitted in Environmental Zones I, II and III. If motorized vehicles are to be included in the park's activities, careful consideration should be given to the selection of an appropriate area for these activities.

6. Shooting Ranges

Activities requiring the use of firearms such as trap and skeet shooting should not be permitted unless

these sports can be accommodated in an extension of the park area north of Highway 5 (Dundas Street).

7. Proposed Halton Region Conservation Authority Artificial Lake

The Halton Region Conservation Authority has proposed the development of an artificial lake on the Fourteen Mile Creek immediately east of Highway 25 (Bronte Road) between the Queen Elizabeth Way and Highway 5 (Dundas Street). The Department of Lands and Forests should consider obtaining access to this lake since the potential recreation use of such a project would complement the park's recreation activities.

8. Potential Fishing Areas

Park users should have access to potential fishing areas outside of the park's boundaries either on the Bronte Creek south of the Queen Elizabeth Way or on the proposed artificial lake to the east of the park.

9. Outdoor Skating

A large artificial outdoor ice surface for pleasure skating should be planned. This facility should be irregular in shape and located in a scenic wooded area.

10. Arboretum

A natural arboretum should be planned to complement the interpretive program.

11. Sculpture

Works of fine art (eg. free-standing sculpture, fountains, abstract figures and animals for a children's playground, etc.) should be considered for the park. Such structures must be aesthetically pleasing, easily maintained, and as vandal-proof as possible.

12. Historical and Archaeological Sites

All prehistoric archaeological sites, buildings and structures considered to have historical significance, especially for educational purposes, should be left undisturbed (no active development) until these sites have been surveyed. Furthermore, the Department of Lands and Forests should take precautions to protect the areas and structures of historical significance from destruction, vandalism, etc., immediately after park land has been acquired by the Provincial Government.

13. Information Centres

Information centres should be established at all park entrance points where visitors can be informed of park programs and facilities.

14. Shelters

Shelters should be provided to protect picnickers from inclement weather.

15. Restaurant and Concession Booths

A year-round restaurant as well as concession booths should be constructed within the park boundaries.

16. Special Facilities for Handicapped Persons

The aged and the physically, emotionally and mentally handicapped must be considered. The designers should take extra effort to design a wide variety of facilities which would be readily usable by these people. These special facilities may provide the following features:

- a. *wheelchair users*—gently sloping wide, paved paths; buildings with wide doors and special handrails; picnic tables with spaces for wheelchairs; low water fountains
- b. *blind users*—trails and other facilities for the blind with signs in Braille

17. Publicity Program

A well-rounded Information and Publicity Program must be integrated with the park development well ahead of the time when it is opened to the public.

E. Transportation

1. Internal Transportation

Automobiles should not be permitted in the park with the exception of camping and service vehicles which would be limited to designated park areas.

The designers should make a preliminary study to determine the feasibility of constructing a modern rapid transit system (eg. monorail) which would serve the total park area. If such a rapid transit system proves to be unfavourable, consideration should be given to the following alternative systems:

a. Minibus or Minibus Train System

A minibus or minibus train route could follow existing road structures (eg. Burloak Drive) and some new roads around the perimeter of the park, making indentations for stops at theme areas.

b. Combination System

A rapid transit system for visitors entering the park could extend a short distance from the GO train station to a visitor centre located within the park and immediately north of the Queen Elizabeth Way.

The transportation system between theme areas could provide a variety of older, slower and more economical modes of movement and be compatible with theme area concepts (eg. movement to the working farm by means of horse and wagon).

2. Parking Areas and Access Points

The GO station area should serve as a primary distribution terminal, parking area and access point for park users. Secondary parking areas and access points may be located in the following zones: north-west area in sub-zone B of Environmental Zone V (See Map 5), north area in sub-zone A of Environmental Zone V, and east area in sub-zone C of Environmental Zone V. The parking space in sub-zone C is primarily for overnight camping purposes.

3. Upper Middle Road

The Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Transportation and Communications in cooperation with the local municipalities should seriously consider the closure of Upper Middle Road within the park's boundaries in order to protect prime recreation-use area and prevent a heavy flow of traffic moving through the middle of the park. Further detailed transportation studies of the area by governmental agencies should be a top priority, especially with regard to exploring alternate transportation systems within the vicinity of the park.

4. Burloak Drive—Q.E.W. Interchange

The interchange proposed by the Department of Transportation and Communications to be constructed at Burloak Drive and The Queen Elizabeth Way may cause serious complications to a proposed scenic drive along Burloak Drive. Accordingly, the Department of Transportation and Communications should consider the construction of alternate interchanges west of Burloak Drive. In any event, interchange construction should not use park property if at all possible.

5. Highway 25 (Bronte Road) Improvement

The Department of Lands and Forests should consult with the Department of Transportation and Communications concerning future plans for the reconstruction of Highway 25 (Bronte Road) between the Queen Elizabeth Way and Highway 5 (Dundas Street). The Department of Transportation and Communications should be encouraged to provide:

- a. a parkway strip of an appropriate depth on each side of Highway 25 (Bronte Road).
- b. a storm sewer drainage system compatible with park development plans.

F. Services

1. Water Services

- a. Water to serve the park area east of the Bronte Creek Valley should be purchased from the *Oakville* Public Utilities Commission, when available.
- b. Water to serve the park area west of the Bronte Creek Valley should be purchased from the *Burlington* Public Utilities Commission, when available.

Existing and potential wells should be investigated as a temporary measure.

2. Sewer Services

- a. Sewers for the eastern park area should be connected to the *Oakville* system, when available.
- b. Sewers for the western park area should be connected to the *Burlington* system, when available.

If the proposed sewer outlets are not available for early park use, a suitable alternative sewage system is suggested for temporary use.

3. Electrical Supply

Alternative plans for obtaining an adequate and economical power supply should be considered, since the park will be a heavy user of electrical power.

Existing and potential hydro power lines within the park area should be buried.

4. Campground Service Requirements

Adequate water, sewer and electrical services should be provided for camping areas before such facilities are opened for public use.

G. External Park Land Uses

1. Land Acquisition

The Department of Lands and Forests should acquire the following additional parcels of land:

- a. *An extension of the southernmost boundary of the park area which is located south of the Queen Elizabeth Way to the C.N.R. tracks, bounded by Bronte Creek valley on the west, and by Highway 25 (Bronte Road) on the east.*

It is proposed that this area would serve as an ideal location for a GO station, shelter structure, access point to park, limited parking area, etc.

- b. *The Burloak Drive north of the Queen Elizabeth Way to Highway 5 (Dundas Street). In the case that this section of the road may not be acquired in full, then top priority should be placed on acquiring the north*

section of winding road between Upper Middle Road and Highway 5 (Dundas Street).

The main purpose of this acquisition would be to provide a two-lane, low speed scenic drive within the park area. Heavy truck use of this proposed park road should be prohibited.

c. *A buffer strip of parkway of an appropriate depth to the west of Burloak Drive from the Queen Elizabeth Way to Highway 5 (Dundas Street)*

This acquisition is necessary to avoid encroachment by industrial and residential development.

d. *An extension of the park area north of Highway 5 (Dundas Street) to include approximately 300 acres of Bronte Creek valley land.*

This area has already been designated by the Ontario Government as a potential greenbelt zone and offers a supplemental intermediate-use area (eg. interpretation, trails, scenic lookouts, etc.) to park users.

2. First Right to Purchase Adjacent Lands

The Department of Lands and Forests should obtain the first right of refusal to purchase those lands contiguous with the park and located within the area bounded by Burloak Drive on the west, Highway 5 (Dundas Street) on the north, Highway 25 (Bronte Road) on the east and the Queen Elizabeth Way on the south.

3. External Park Zoning

The local municipalities of *Burlington* and *Oakville* should be requested to encourage the provision of a gradual transition zone of attractive landscape on lands adjacent to park boundaries, especially between industrial developments and the park area and near entrance points to the park.

H. Fees and Charges

The subject of park fees and charges should receive careful consideration well in advance of the park opening.

Appendix

The following summary outlines the type of recreational opportunities that are recommended for the park. In selecting what should be available, the content was organized by sequential steps.

Park Themes

*** Age Groups**

Activities/Facilities

The use of age group categories provided the best frame of reference to insure that within each theme area, a variety of activities and facilities offers "something for everyone".

*** Age Groups**

T = All the Groups

E = Elementary

S = Secondary

YA = Young Adults

A = Adults

SC = Senior Citizens

SP = Special Group

Theme	Age Group	Activities/Facilities
1. Working Farm	T	Working Farm with Animals (e.g. horses, sheep, chickens, geese, ducks, dogs, cats, etc.)
	T	Farm Orchard: cider press and apple-picking for public
	SC	Garden Plots (for senior citizens)
2. Crafts and Nature Skills	T	Fish Ponds for Angling Instruction
	T	Arts and Craft Centre
	T	Handicraft Instruction
	E/S/YA/A	Orienteering
	T	Photography: Instructions
	T	Scientific Study
3. Interpretation	T	Indoor-Outdoor Complex with trails
	T	Zoo (indigenous species): natural setting
	T	Natural Botanical Gardens
	T	Outdoor Education School
	T/SP	Nature Study with self-guided paths for general public and the handicapped
	T	Photography

Theme	Age Group	Activities/Facilities	Theme	Age Group	Activities/Facilities
4. Sports-Games	E/S	Adventure Playground: Play Apparatus	5. Picnic Area	T	Picnicking, group picnicking (shelters)
	E	Wading Pools with Cascades		E/S	Play Apparatus, Kite Areas
	T	Wave-making pool			
	T	Swimming Pool (Indoor/Outdoor)	6. Overnight Facilities	T	Campgrounds: Singles, Family, Senior Citizen and Group Camping
	T	Diving Boards, Scuba Instruction			
	E/S/YA/A	Sports Fields: Soccer, Football, etc.			
	E/S/YA/A	Basketball	7. Special Facility	T	Music Amphitheatre (Outdoor multi-purpose)
	S/YA/A	Track and Field		A/SC	Conference Retreat Centre
	S/YA/A	Tennis, handball courts, etc.			
	T	Ice Skating		T	Restaurant and Concession Booths
	T	Roller Skating			
	S/YA/A	Archery Range		T	Recreation Centre
	E/S/YA/A	Model Boat Operation			
	E/S/YA/A	Canoe Instruction		S/YA/A	Motorized Recreation Vehicle Area (eg. snowmobiles, ATV's, motor bikes, etc.)
	T	Organized Team Sports			
	T	Skiing, Snowshoeing			
	S/YA/A	Bobsled Run			
	E/S/YA/A	Toboggan Run			
	T	Horseback Riding			
	T	Game Areas (e.g. horse-shoes, shuffleboard, lawn bowling, etc.)	8. Entrance	T	Visitor Centres: Orientation-Interpretation Programs
				T	Departure Points: Internal Transportation
				T	Refreshment Booths, Picnic Tables
			9. Transportation (Internal)	T	Walking
				T	Cycling
				T	Mini-Rail
				T	Cable Car
				T	Driving for Pleasure (eg. Burloak Drive)

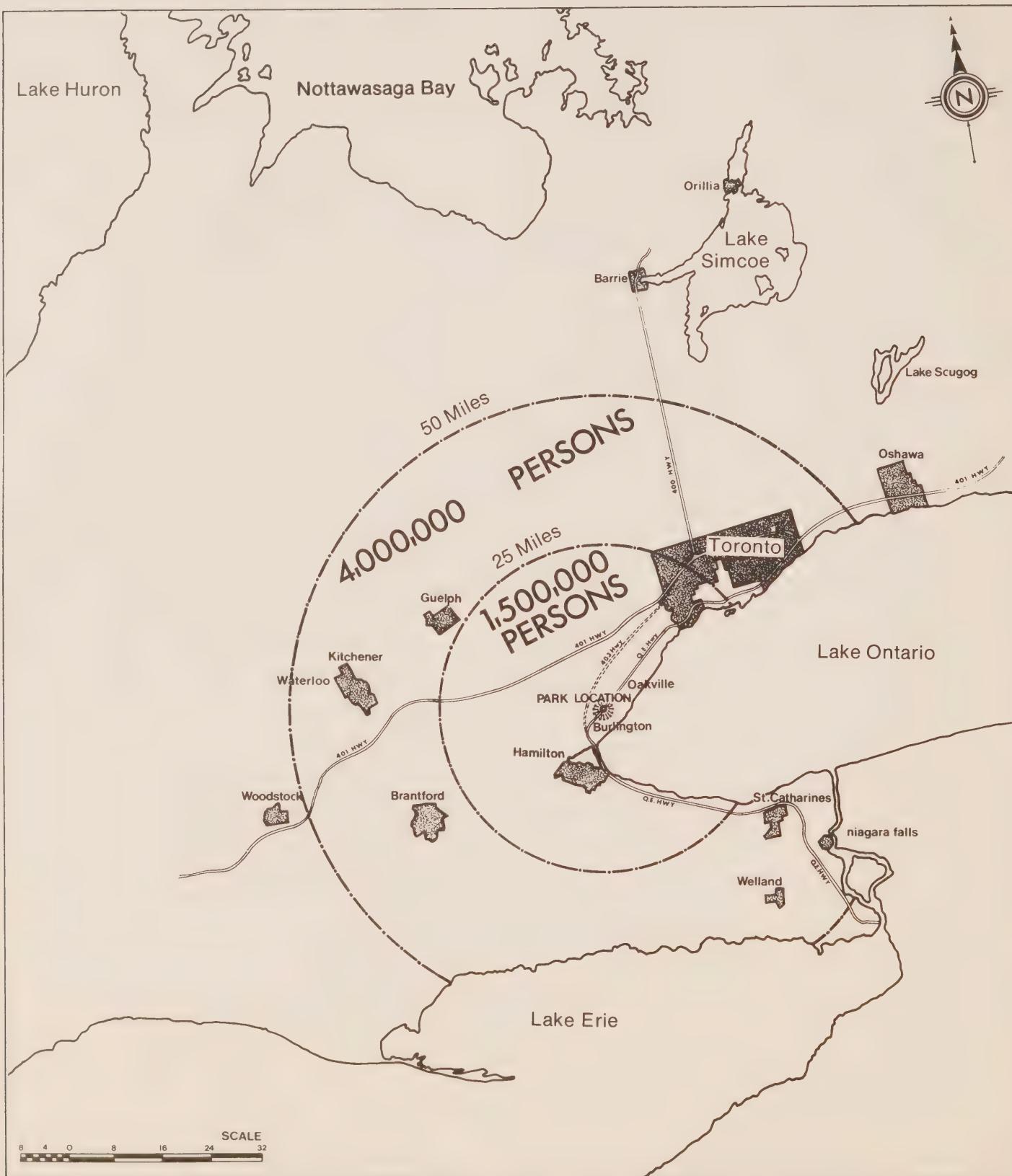
Illustrations

Map 1 Population

22

 Park Location

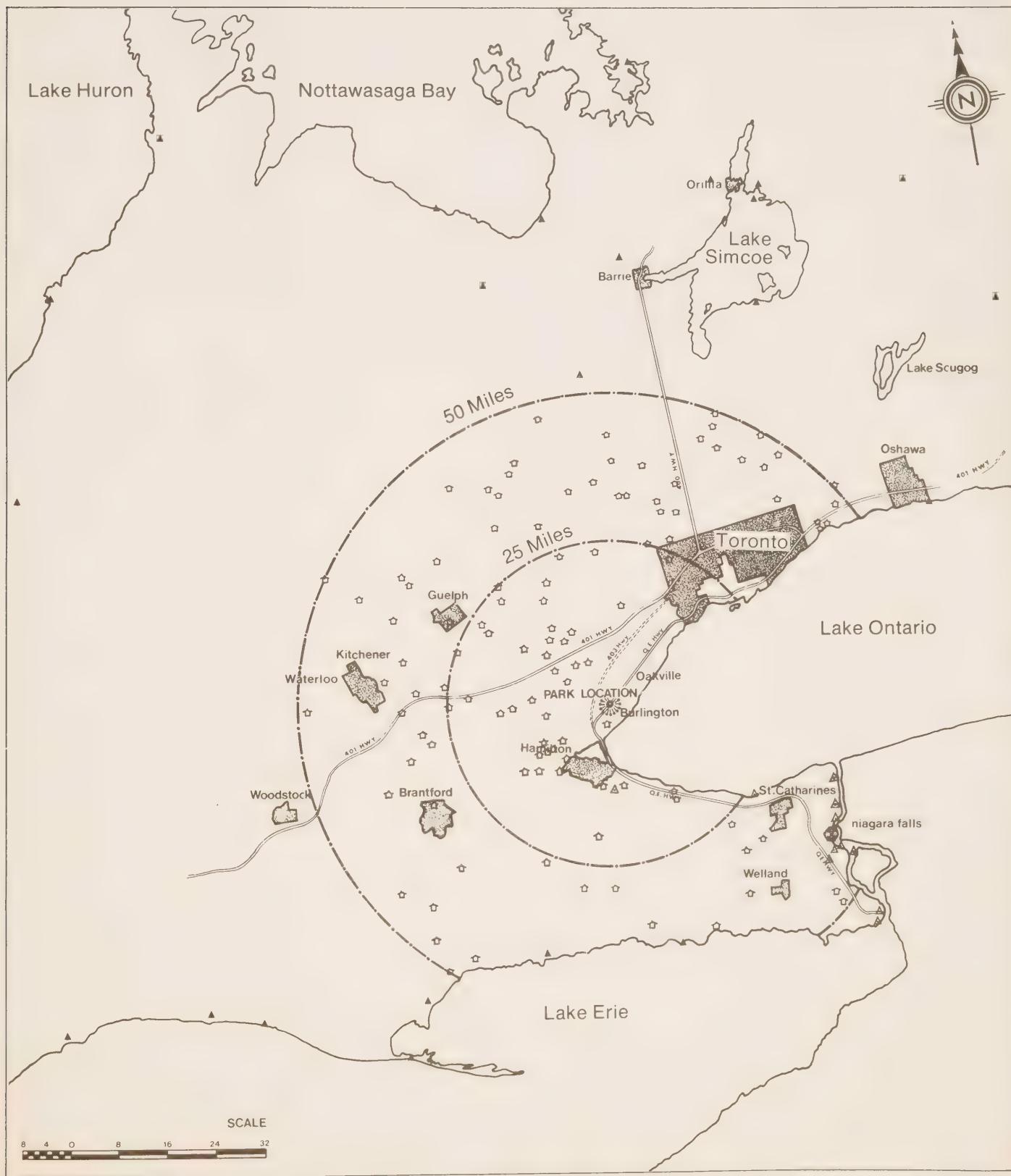
 Provincial Expressways



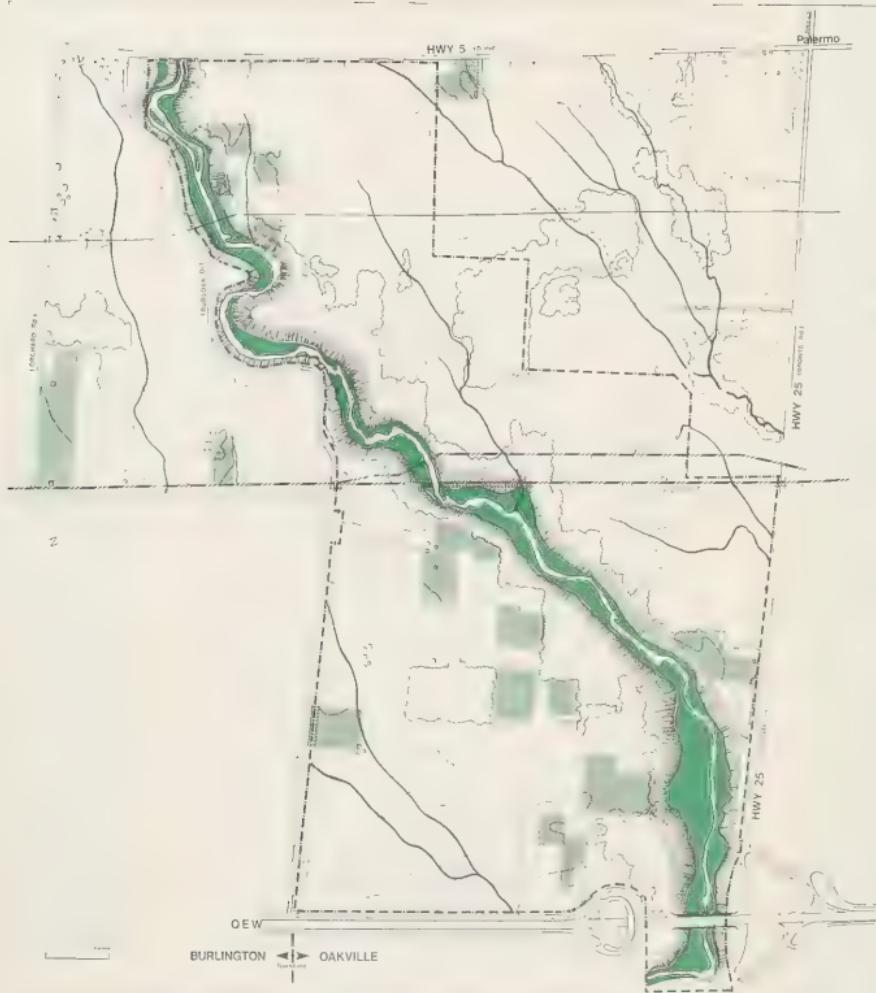
Map 2 Major Parks

23

- ★ Park Location
- ▲ Provincial Parks
- ◆ Conservation Areas
- △ Niagara Parks



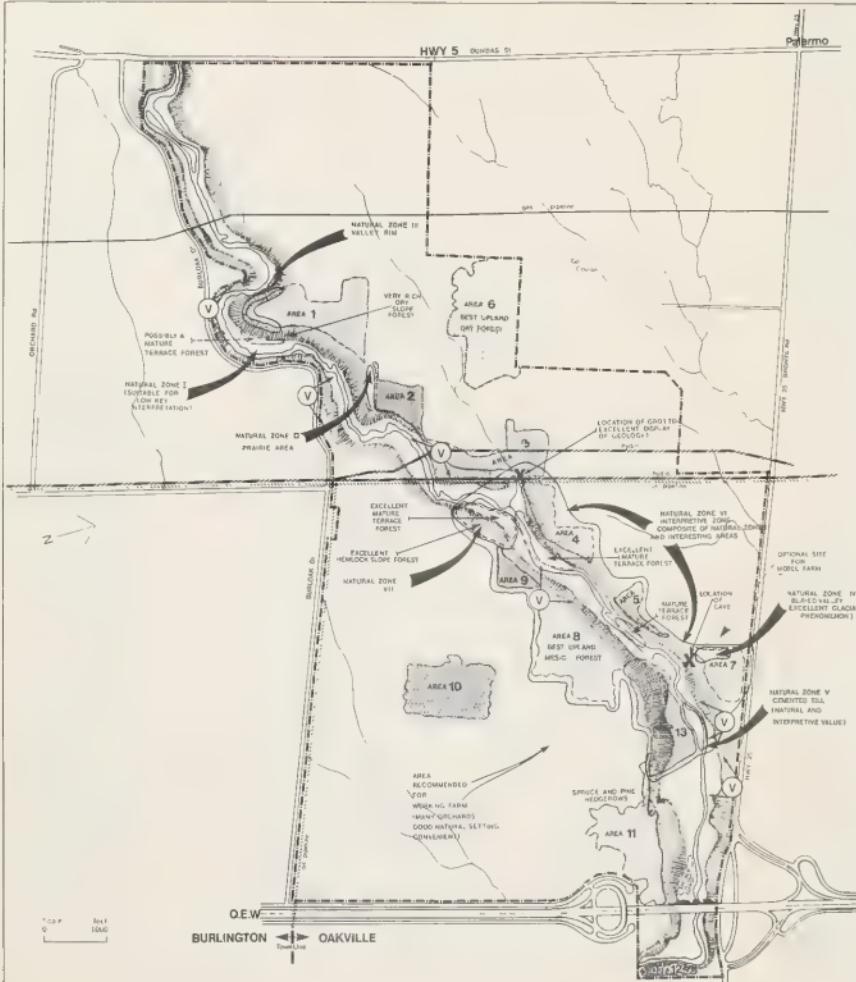
Map 3
Topographical



- Orchard
- Wooded Area
- Contours (50' interval)
- Valley Wall

Map 3
Topographical

Map 4 Natural Areas



Area 5

Area 1
A good example of upland dry forest. Area includes a particularly rich rim association with prairie species. The area is an excellent example of overlapping communities.

Area 2

Area 2
A fair example of the dry upland forest type. The bordering prairie along the rim (Natural Zone III) is valuable for interpretation.

Area 3

A rather disturbed forest, frequently cut and dissected by hydrolines

Area 4

A good example of forest transition. Area includes a gradient of forest types ranging from dry to mesic.

Area 5

Illustrates a good dry to mesic gradient pattern in forest types.

Area E

A good example of the dry upland forest type. It has been logged. A rich species diversity is characteristic. As the area is in better condition than area 1, it might be considered as a natural zone.

Area 7

Buried valley area with seepage slope forest.

Area B

Is an excellent example of the upland mesic forest (s.w. half is best). Large trees and rich understory are present.

Area 9

Contains a moderate upland mesic forest.

Area 1

Contains a heavily logged upland mesic forest of little natural value

Area 1

A moderately disturbed upland forest on gentle slope. The area is of moderate natural value while providing easy hiking access to the valley.

Area 1

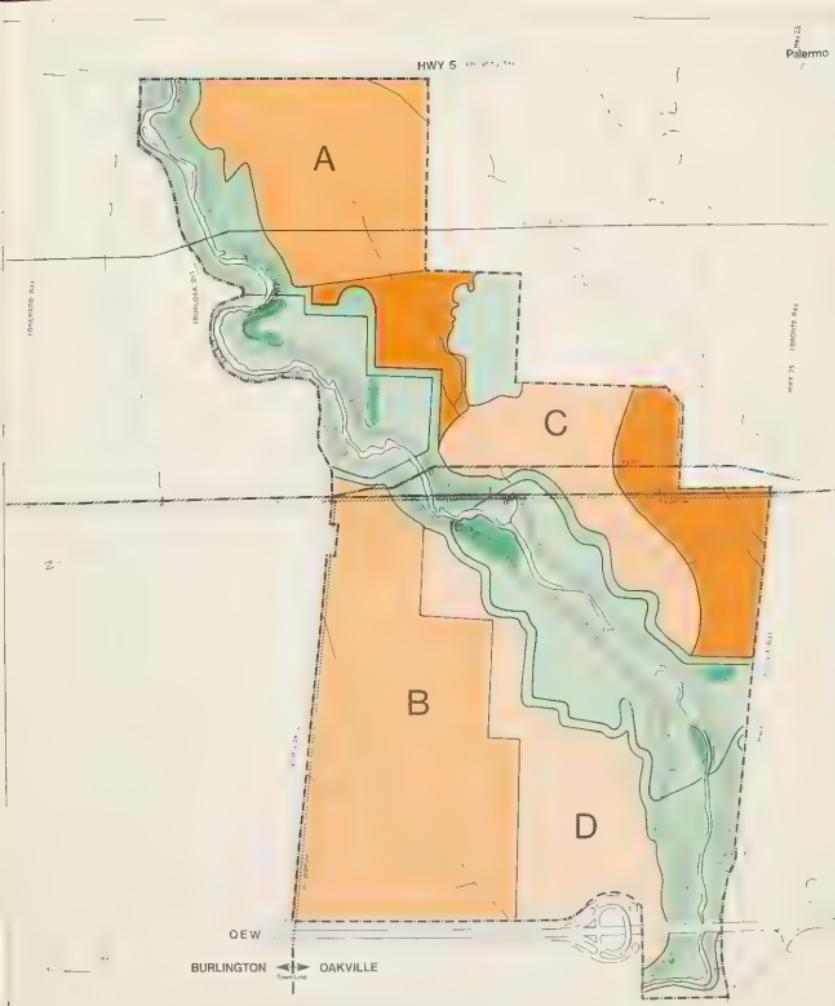
Contains an excellent example of erosion on the n.w. side. The e. slope supports a dry oak forest.

Area 1

Contains a gently sloping valley forest. A variety of associations of moderate natural value are illustrated.

Map 4
Natural Areas

Map 5
Environmental Zones



1 **A**
Areas of highest natural value
No development



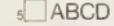
2 **B**
Areas of high natural value
No development, except carefully designed nature trails



3 **C**
Areas of natural value (remainder of valley not in above)
No development, except trails



4 **D**
Areas of limited natural value
No development of buildings or pavement or anything
that would significantly alter drainage or groundwater
percolation



5 **ABCD**
Areas of little or no natural value
Well suited for any form of development
Rated as A to D for environmental suitability



A
Most suitable for development
Adjoins only environmental zones III and IV



B
Adjoins environmental zones II and III at north-west
only (allow buffer)
Allow for drainage of seasonal stream



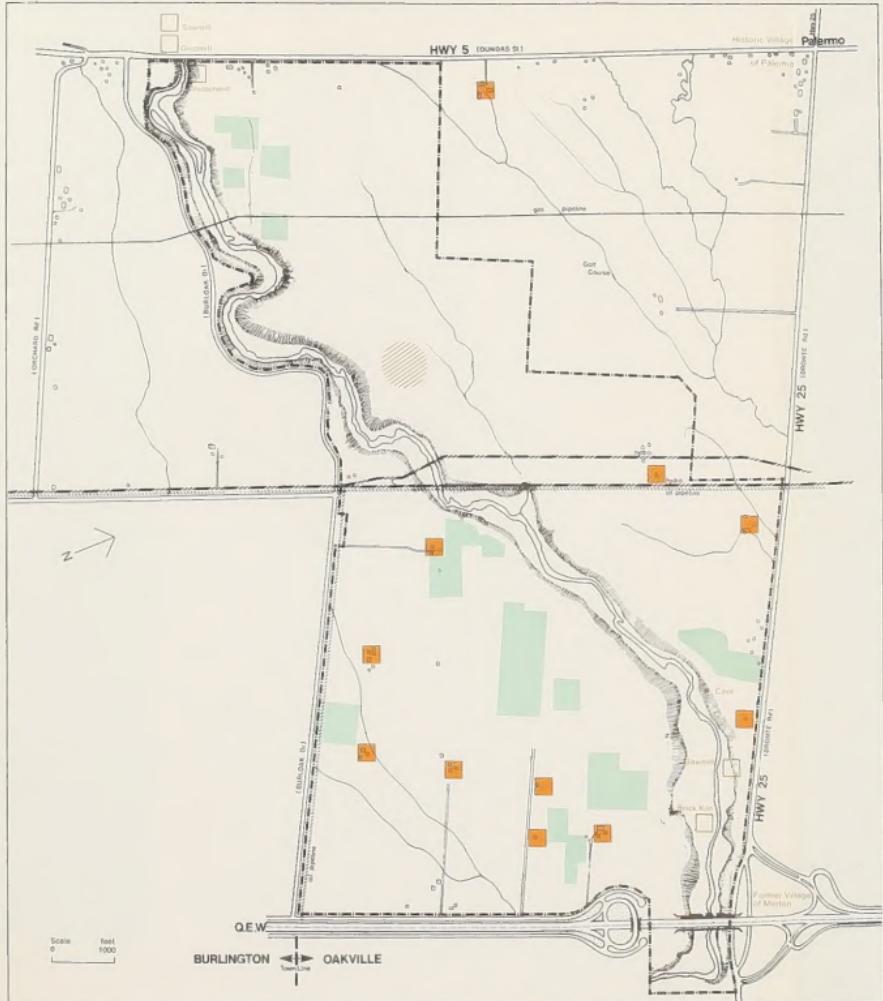
C
Adjoins some areas of zones II and III which must be
buffered



D
Least suitable for intensive development, but still
quite suitable
Contains orchards, vineyards, and forested area

Map 5
Environmental Zones

Map 6
Historic (Potential Study Areas)



- Historic Farm Buildings
- Former Industries
- Prehistoric Man Site
- Historic Fruit Farming
- Area surveyed by 1806 Settlement underway in 1810

Map 6
Historic

3 1761 11547275 5

